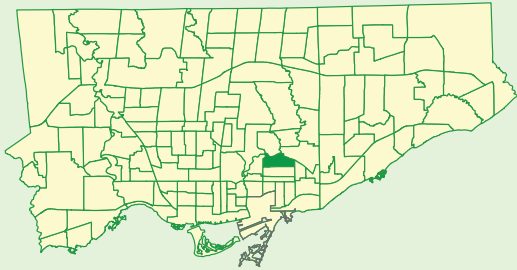




Keymap

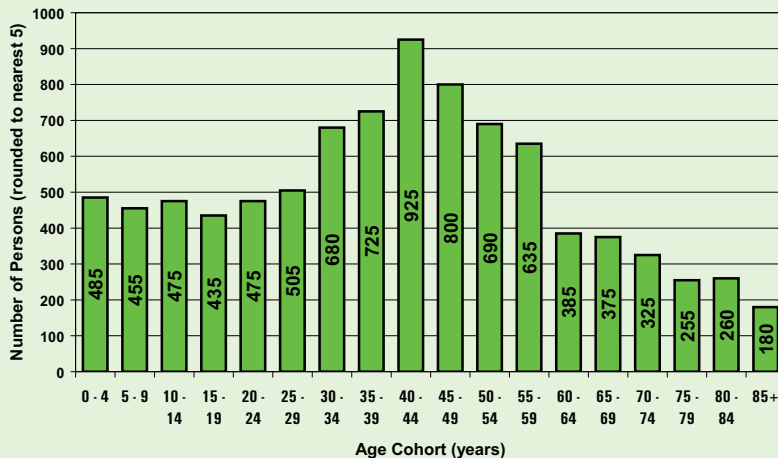


How does this neighbourhood differ from the rest of Toronto?

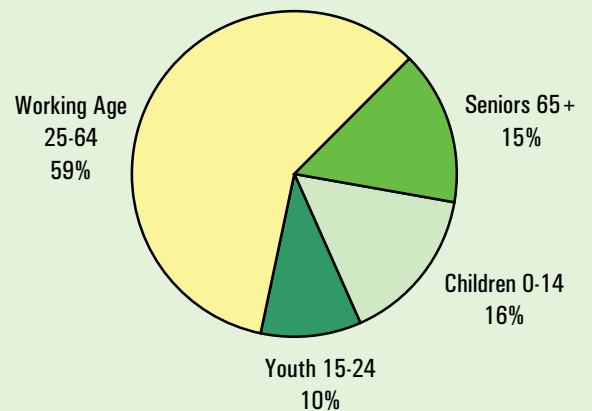
- % of Children (0-4): SAME
- % of Children (5-14): LOWER
- % of Youth (15-24): LOWER*
- % of Seniors (65+): HIGHER
- Dependency Ratio: SAME (44.9%)
- Total Population Change: SAME

One star represents differences of 20% to <50% and two stars, 50% or more. Dependency ratio is the children and seniors as a percentage of the working population (15-64).

Population by Age Cohort



Population by Age Group



Age Group	2001		2006		% Change 2001-2006	Toronto 2006	
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%
Total Population	9,140	100.0	9,025	100.0	-1.3	2,503,281	100.0
Children 0-14	1,450	15.9	1,415	15.7	-2.4	409,620	16.4
Youth 15-24	890	9.7	910	10.1	+2.2	318,655	12.7
Working Age 25-64	5,335	58.4	5,345	59.2	+0.2	1,421,545	56.8
Seniors 65+	1,405	15.4	1,395	15.5	-0.7	353,455	14.1
Total - Males	4,360	47.7	4,310	47.8	-1.1	1,205,370	48.2
M 0 - 4 years	265	2.9	245	2.7	-7.5	69,095	2.8
M 5 - 9 years	265	2.9	240	2.7	-9.4	68,650	2.7
M 10 - 14 years	230	2.5	245	2.7	+6.5	72,755	2.9
M 15 - 19 years	220	2.4	215	2.4	-2.3	74,975	3.0
M 20 - 24 years	230	2.5	255	2.8	+10.9	84,465	3.4
M 25 - 29 years	275	3.0	230	2.5	-16.4	90,355	3.6
M 30 - 34 years	405	4.4	325	3.6	-19.8	94,030	3.8
M 35 - 39 years	470	5.1	370	4.1	-21.3	99,440	4.0
M 40 - 44 years	405	4.4	440	4.9	+8.6	105,745	4.2
M 45 - 49 years	330	3.6	385	4.3	+16.7	94,525	3.8
M 50 - 54 years	285	3.1	315	3.5	+10.5	80,170	3.2
M 55 - 59 years	195	2.1	305	3.4	+56.4	70,215	2.8
M 60 - 64 years	205	2.2	185	2.0	-9.8	51,385	2.1
M 65 - 69 years	170	1.9	180	2.0	+5.9	42,520	1.7
M 70 - 74 years	135	1.5	145	1.6	+7.4	38,295	1.5
M 75 - 79 years	120	1.3	110	1.2	-8.3	32,210	1.3
M 80 - 84 years	60	0.7	90	1.0	+50.0	22,070	0.9
M 85 years and over	40	0.4	50	0.6	+25.0	14,470	0.6
Total - Females	4,780	52.3	4,715	52.2	-1.4	1,297,915	51.8
F 0 - 4 years	250	2.7	240	2.7	-4.0	65,885	2.6
F 5 - 9 years	230	2.5	215	2.4	-6.5	64,945	2.6
F 10 - 14 years	210	2.3	230	2.5	+9.5	68,290	2.7
F 15 - 19 years	195	2.1	220	2.4	+12.8	71,230	2.8
F 20 - 24 years	245	2.7	220	2.4	-10.2	87,985	3.5
F 25 - 29 years	295	3.2	275	3.0	-6.8	99,900	4.0
F 30 - 34 years	400	4.4	355	3.9	-11.3	101,635	4.1
F 35 - 39 years	535	5.9	355	3.9	-33.6	103,580	4.1
F 40 - 44 years	420	4.6	485	5.4	+15.5	106,855	4.3
F 45 - 49 years	345	3.8	415	4.6	+20.3	99,455	4.0
F 50 - 54 years	350	3.8	375	4.2	+7.1	88,270	3.5
F 55 - 59 years	220	2.4	330	3.7	+50.0	77,905	3.1
F 60 - 64 years	200	2.2	200	2.2	+0.0	58,080	2.3
F 65 - 69 years	230	2.5	195	2.2	-15.2	51,315	2.0
F 70 - 74 years	155	1.7	180	2.0	+16.1	46,865	1.9
F 75 - 79 years	225	2.5	145	1.6	-35.6	42,695	1.7
F 80 - 84 years	130	1.4	170	1.9	+30.8	34,380	1.4
F 85 years and over	140	1.5	130	1.4	-7.1	28,635	1.1

Census Undercount

Although Statistics Canada takes great efforts to count every person, some people are missed in each Census. (e.g. people may be traveling, or some dwellings are hard to find). Following a review of the 2006 Census results for Toronto, City of Toronto staff identified the possibility that the Census may have undercounted more of Toronto's population than usual. At the time of this publication, staff continue to investigate this issue.

These profiles were developed to help government and community agencies with their local planning, by providing socio-economic data at a meaningful geographic area. Not all people define "neighbourhoods" the same way. For the purposes of statistical reporting however, these neighbourhoods were defined based on Statistics Canada census tracts. Census tracts include several city blocks and have on average about 4,000 people. Most service agencies have service areas that are defined by main streets, former municipal boundaries, or natural boundaries such as rivers. These service areas include several census tracts. It is not uncommon for service areas of community agencies to overlap. Choices about neighbourhood boundaries were made to make the data in the profiles useful to as many users as possible, and are not intended to be statements or judgements about where a neighbourhood starts or ends. The boundaries for these neighbourhoods were developed using the following criteria:

- 1) originally based on a City Planning Division Residential Communities map, based on planning areas in former municipalities, and existing Public Health neighbourhood planning areas;
- 2) no neighbourhood be comprised of a single census tract;
- 3) minimum neighbourhood population of at least 7,000-10,000;
- 4) where census tracts were combined to meet criteria 2 or 3 above, they were joined with the most similar adjacent area according to % of the population living in low income households;
- 5) respecting existing boundaries such as service boundaries of community agencies, natural boundaries (rivers), and man-made boundaries (streets, highways, etc.);
- 6) maintaining neighbourhood areas small enough for service organizations to combine them to fit within their service area; and
- 7) the final number of neighbourhood areas be "manageable" for the purposes of data presentation and reporting.